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Marsh & Co., No. 2 Verey st., N.Y., opposite St. Paul's Church. DUPUY's latest exquisite new PERFUME .- " Fra-

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1860.

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Beginness letters should in all cases be addressed to The New-York Thirdess.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of Twe Datty TRIBUNE and the necessity of putting the hr form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the sinmust be induced in better age of the paper. That class of advertisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be

Campaign Tribune (WEEKLY).

To entisfy a command for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at a low rate during the remainder of the Presidential Campaign, we have decided to offer it to Clubs and Committees at the following reduced prices. We believe that a thorough distribution of the THE TAIBUNE among doubtful voters will have great influence in securing the triumph of the Republican cause, and we will thank those who think likewise to aid us toward

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"A Political Text-Book pox 1860—This is unquestionably

A POLITICAL TEXT BOOK FOR 1860 - This is unquestionably "A POLITICAL TEXT BOOK FOR 1860.—This is unquestionably one of the most complete and comprehensive Political Text-tooks that has yet tween published. As a work of reference to politicians during the present context, it will be found invaluable. But it is not to politicians against that it will be valuable. Every one whe desires to the thoroughly informed as to the actions of political parties and their principins and aims for the last 30 years, will and it of equal service. Almost everything, indeed, bearing upon and calculated to cluddate the questions now againsting the country, and so soon to be acted upon by the people, for weal or for wor, is to be found in this volume. Though it is a truthful and important people in give Lincoln almost a unanimous vote. It is complied by John F. Clerviand and disposed among lay, "—[Detroit Advertiser.

wets. It is compiled by John F. Cleveland and thorace Greeley."—[Detroit Advertiser.

"A Pointical Text Book for 1860... Compiled by Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland.—We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this valuable political text-book, without doubt the most compiete ever issued in this country. It contents compress a bird (Greeley) view of the Presidential nominations; all the national platforms ever yet adopted; a history of the struggle re-specting diavery in the Territories; the action of Congress on the Homesteed bills, with the most important speeches of the Presidential candid tos and other leading politicians, touching the questions of the day. But the most valuable part of the book is the tables, giving, in convenient form for reference, the returns of all Presidential schools in each country and State since 1896 as well as the latest State election returns, and other valuable information to every politician. Though rather Tribus was in its anake up it is on the whole a very useful and essential compendium for the present and future campaigna."—[Newark Evrecing Journal.

essential compendium for the present and future campulgus."—
[Niewark Evening Jearnal.

""A POLITICAL TEXT-BOOK FOR 1890" is the title of a Manual for Politicians, compiled by Horace Greeley and John F. Gleveland, which in our Judgment must prove of uncalculable value to all who de sire to understand thoroughly the isanes which underlike the Presidential canvass now in p ogress. This book contains a brief history of Presidential mominations and elections, including all the National Platforms ever adopted in this country, also, a history of the struggle respecting Shasery in the Presidential and many of the most notable speeches and letters of Measra, and many of the most notable speeches and letters of Measra, Lincoln, Doug'as, Bell, Cass, Seward, Everett, Breakinridge, H. V. Johnson, and others, who occupy prominent portions before the country in a political point of view. It also contains returns by counties of all the Presidential elections since and including 1840, with the returns of each State for State officers, Congress, &c., at the election immediately preceding that of 1860. The compulers of the Text Scot do not attempt to agine any of the public questions which now acitate the country, but let candidates and parties speak for themselves through the coptous

citations which this carefully-prepared redume centains. It is a large octave of 2.6 pages, printed in deable columns with small type, and contains matter of general interest to the politician which cannot be obtained in any other decen volumes extait an advertisement of the Text-Boox will be found in another cart of the Detector."—[Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector.

port of the Detector."—[Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector.

"It will be found to be what the compilers claim it is, the presentation, in a compact and convenient form, of the more important facts, votes, receives letters, speeches, reports, and other parant facts, votes, receives letters, speeches, reports, and other documents, which should be the political contest now agitating documents, which should be a political factors us, fall of the wisdom and folly the courtry; a political factors us, fall of the wisdom and folly the courtry; a political parties—a political magazine, where is found not only the arms that have grown brighter and elsaper is found not only the arms that have grown brighter and elsaper is found not only the arms that have grown brighter and elsaper is found not only the arms that have grown brighter and elsaper is found to make the same should completely shill be a subject of London, it is rich is trophies, pennors and lances of valiant brights, who perished forg ago on forgotten battle-fields, when they battled for ladye-loves since shown to be arrant contreasns.

The platforms of parties constitute a noticeable, and, as we think the most valuable portion of the work. They will be read with antions interest by those who waited the growth and downfall of parties, and who consider how easily politicians forget the "momentain questions" they progressive people—these platforms prover the and the politician who boasts that he has 'always been a Democrat,' can here see how he has professed faith in almost overthing by turns, and in nethicle long."—[Albany Statesmen.]

HUMAUN GREEKENY & Co. are issuing from the press one of the best and most effective documents for the campaign that has yet been published. It is sitogether one of the best works ex-tant. Every politician ought to secure a copy.—[Ledger Athics, Ind.

Price \$1 per copy, postpald; \$66 per hundred. Cash order THE TRIBUNE,

Tribune Buildings,

New-York.

The Houston Committee in this city discredit the dispatch from New-Orleans reporting that Gen. Houston has withdrawn his name as a Presidential candidate. They regard the story as similar to that lately put in circulation with regard to Mr. Breckinridge-a mere invention for political effect.

The Republicans of Connecticut held their State Convention at New-Haven yesterday. The great est enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed throughout the entire session, and it was one of the largest Conventions ever gathered in the State. Without the aid of any managing Committees, they nominated an Electoral ticket, composed of some of their strengest men-one which will certainly be elected in November next. Atl is well with Connecticut.

The Douglas State Committee has been in session in this city for two days, and finally adjourned yesterday, to meet again on the call of the Chair. The only business transacted was the election of Dean Richmond as Chairman, and Peter Cogger as Secretary, and the appointment of B. Wood, esq., W. D. Kennedy, esq., and F. L. Leflin, esq., as a Committee under the subjoined resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved. That a Committee of Three be appointed by the Chair to corfer with any political organization for the purpose of securing the cooperation of all who are opposed to the Republican party.

The letter of Mr. Ottendorfer, withdrawing from the Douglas Electoral Ticket in case any of the other candidates on that ticket are authorized, if elected, to vote for Bell and Everett, was not taken into consideration by the Committee.

LIGHT ABOUT TO DAWN.

We really seem to be getting nearer to light and truth with regard to the Fusion swindle set on foot at Syraguse on the 17th inst. by Messrs. W. Hunt, P. Cagger, and the rest of them. Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, nommated on the Fusion ticket for Elector of the Fifth District, has sent the subjoined letter to the Douglas State Committee, which has now for two days been in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city:

" Naw-York, Aug. 29, 1960. "GENTLEMEN: The reports of the Democratic State Conven-tion held at Syracuse, August 15, 16, and 17, 1860, apprize me of the fact of my nomination by that assembly as Elector for the Vth

further perceive by these reports that the Convention selected from its members a Committee consisting of two for each Judicial District for the purpose of the nomination of an Elec-

Indicial District for the purpose of the nomination of an Elec-toral ficket; and that, according to its fourth resolution, the Con-vention cordially adopts Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson as the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, pledging itself to support their election to the utmost extent of its power.

This Committee appointed by the Convention for the nomin ation of the Electoral ticket, was neither called upon nor was i authorized to dispense any of the Electors from the obligation o supporting Douglas and Johnson, which, as the chosen candidate or the Convention, they naturally incur, unless they shall de-crine to accent the nomination; and the Democratic voters are crine to accept the nomination; and the Democratic voters are consequently justified in expecting those who have been nomi-nated by the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, as soon as they have accepted such nomination and been elected, to vote in the Electoral College for Douglas and Johnson.

"An address to the Union men of New York, however, issued by the Union Electoral Committee, appointed by the Union par-

of forming an electoral ticket in the latered of that party, recommends to the support of the Unio State Convention, and states that in addition to the Electors in favor of their candidate—Bell and Everett—the ticket contains the names of some friends of Mr. Dougha, intimating clearly that certain Flectors on the Democratic ticket are at liberty t give their Electoral votes for the cambidates of the Union part;
"It thus appears that persons belonging to the different partie are called upon to support one and the same ticaet, while the pro-ceedings of the Democratic State Convention, as well as the as-surance of the Union Electoral Committee, have led the mem-bers of the respective parties to entertain different and even opaire expectations in regard to the result of their votes. "The Democratic State committee is at all events charged with the duty of establishing the truth in respect to the Electo-

You have been amborized by the Convention to take all measures which may seem judicious and necessary to give a popular expression to the national and conservative opinion of the State, and if, in acting upon such authority, you should be the State, and II. In sching upon such authority, you assume induced to adopt the views of the Union Electoral Committee in regard to the obligations and duties of the Electors on the Democratic ticket. I must rough styou to crase my name from the list, as I do not wish to lead any one to infer, from its being there, that the Electors normanated by the Democratic State Convention are bound to the support of the candidates of the Convention are bound to the support of the candidates of the Convention are bound to the support of the candidates.

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tion-to the support of Puiglas and Johnson.

"Respectfully. OSWALD OTTENDORFER. "Respectfully, OSWALD OTTENDORFF To the Democratic Central State Committee, New York.

Mr. Ottenderfer thinks and speaks like an honest man, who regards politics as something more than a business of trick and deception. He is not willing to lend himself to any scheme for obtaining votes under false pretenses. No doubt in this he is fully supported by that portion of the Democratic party which he peculiarly represents. The German Dem ocrats believe in Mr. Douglas, but not in Mr. Bell; and they insist above all things that every act with regard to this question shall be done openly and aboveboard. If the Douglas managers persist in their attempt to continue the canvass on the Confidence system; or if they admit that any number of the electors on their ticket are to have the right, under any circumstances, to vote for Mr. Bell, Mr. Ottendorfer gives them fair notice that he is to be counted out. It is enough to say that he speaks not only for himself but for some thousands of voters. And it is a significant circumstance that though the State Committee have been two days in session in this city, they finally adjourned without finding time to take his letter into consideration.

THE RESURBECTION OF THE WEST. From nearly all quarters come cheering account of the great erop now harvesting in this important section of the country. Wheat, plump and sound in the berry is pouring into Chicago as fast as the long trains can bring it from the South West, and in the North-West the farmers are gathering in a yield of from 30 to 40 bushels to the acre as rapidly as reaping-machines and men can do it. The corn-fields rustle with some 900 millions of bushels of grain, still in the ear, and oats, barley, and other cereal products are in the same scale of abundance. Never were the prospects of a harvest more satisfactory, and never since the settlement of the country was it more needed or more gratefully received. It now becomes interesting to study the probable effects of this magnificent

crep, and as we examine the subject we find a prospect unfolded to the view extending beyond anything bitherto claimed for the future of the West. Three years of partial crop failure have passed away. The disheartened farmer looked gloonily at his unproductive fields and curtailed his expenses. Labor found but scanty employment and poor pay, and the traders saw almost an extinction of business. Emigration fell off enormous ly, lands became unsalable, and everywhere and upon everything settled down a thick, dark cloud of adversity. Lock now at the reverse picture, at fields smiling with a copious yield, at farmers rich and prosperous, at well-employed labor, traders busy in preparing for a sure traffic, and railways which had but little more than earned running expenses, now lacking rolling stock to do the busipess offering. Such a change within a half year has seldom, if ever, been witnessed, and the great West, recently so prostrate, is again erect. Simul tareously with this agricultural prosperity, it happens that Europe-not only in Great Britain, but in portions of France and Spain-is threatened with a deficiency which will take a good portion of our great surplus. The probability is, therefore, that not only will the West harvest an unequaled crop, but that it will command a good price. The result, so far as we can arrive at any thing which has a future, will be, that the West will, for the present, at least, spring from poverty and stagnation to comparative wealth and activity. One of the causes which contributed largely to the crisis of 1857, viz: the rapid extension of the railway system, is now to act with quite as much force in bringing the country to health and prosperity, for the expanse now opened by the rails of many a hasty enterprise, will furnish the world with the rich product of a soil which otherwise had no way to a market. Thus an expenditure made in ten years, which in the natural course of things should have extended over thirty, and from which came ruin and disaster to thoussands, is turned to our advantage. It has been quite popular to talk disparagingly of the Westto hold up its bankruptcies and its poverty in a strong light, and to speak of its trade as almost unworthy of cultivation. The tone is now changing, and the ostracised Republican merchants, who refused to submit to the black-mail operations of The Atlanta Confederacy, are now upon as good a footing for trade as those who permitted the exactions of that ephemeral sheet. We deprecate comparisons which elevate one section of the country at the experse of another; but we maintain that the West has been underrated by the commercial world, and while we are not disposed to deny to the South the possession of cotten fields and unlimited "niggers," we may claim for the West all the advantages which result from a free and enterprising population, earnestly at work upon as prolific a soil as the world can show.

A FUNERAL DISCOURSE. Fifty dollars is not a large sum wherewith to carry on a Presidential campaign, but it seems to be all which the Gerrit Smith party has for that purpose. It is, at any rate, all which that gentleman thinks it worth while to give, though his name stands at the head of the ticket. Considered as a fund for general expenses, to be used in all the States north of Mason & Dixon's line, it is a modest contribution; but if the whole sum is to be devoted to the printing of tickets, the inclination of our belief is that it will be an extravagant waste of money. Fifty dollars would pay for the printing of a hundred thousand tickets, which is probably ninety-nine thousand mere than the party can have any possible use for. Is this the sort of economy in the administration of affairs which the "Radical "Abolitionists" bid us hope for when they shall come into power? So wanten a waste in the day of small things, will postpone their chance of ever reaching that of larger operations, at least till another generation shall succeed these men of such lavish notions; and as that chance was already remote, it may be considered now as being post-

noted indefinitely. The simple and sober fact is that the fiat of dissolution is pronounced upon the party itself, and pronounced by its leader. His words of discouragement are the death-blow to all its hopes of the future. Even so have we seen a skillful physician at the bed-side of a moribund patient dash the last, lingering, clinging topes of weeping friends by words of doubt as to the possibility of recovery. Some sedative, perhaps, is given to allay the the pangs of exhausted nature, while all feel that little is to be done but to await the final struggle. So Mr. Smith adminsters fifty drops. lest be should seem to be idle and indifferent, and i mournful and portentous tones assures the anxious watchers that the symptoms are all of the most alarming character. We agree with Mr. Smith. This patient is beyond all hope of recovery. We go beyond Mr. Smith. It is high time this party was doud and buried out of the sight of men. It has been always a very feeble body, no credit to itself, and no comfort to its friends, and the sooner an end shall come to its useless existence, the

The motives by which these Radical Abolitionists have always professed to be governed, command our respect-so far as it is possible to respect a zeal which has outrun discretion. Their purpose, undoubtedly, has been a humane one, but the means by which they have proposed to achieve it have been absurd and impracticable. Of this they gave the best evidence in the person of their chief representative, Mr Gerrit Smith, who, when a member of Corgress, was too sensible a man to apply his abstract principles upon the subject of Slavery to his actual duty as a legislator. The very corner-stone of those principles is that Slavery is illegal, and that all legislation founded upon it, er in recognition of it, is null and void, and without any birding, legal force upon anybody. Mr. Gerrit Smith has written many hundred pages in defense of this doctrine and its obvious deductions, but he seemed to forget them all the moment he stepped upon the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington. His faith in them should have prompted him, when the Speaker called upon him to hold up his right hand and swear to support the Constitution and laws, to reply: "I will take the oath, Mr. Speaker; but I wish it distinctly understood that I hold as illegal a Government constituted under that interpretation of the Constitution which gives a representation to slaveholders for three-fifths of their slaves; and I deny the legality of all laws enacted by a Government so formed." Such is the inevitable consequence of the doctrine that Slavery is and has ever been illegal, and it would have been the fair and manly thing in Mr. Smith to say so when the oath was administered. Of course

he did not, or he would never have taken his seat.

Nor was his course any more consistent during

the rest of his Congressional career. He denounced this measure, he either slurs it over by

hit right and left, on all possible occasions, with all possible motions and bills, during the two sessions that he held his seat in that body. Siavery and slaveholders should never have had a moment's rest. He should have labored, not merely for the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories and the District of Columbia, for the prohibition of the inter State slave-trade, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; but he should have insisted upon a law for the immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery in the States; upon making it penal to buy or sell a man, no matter what his color; for the repeal of all legislation that was based upon a recognition of Slavery as legal, whether it was that interpretation of the Constitution which gave twenty three seats, or thereabouts, to slaveholders, in the Body of which he was a member, or that which is based upon the supposition that " fugi "tives from labor" are fogitive slaves. But Mr. Smith did not do any such thing.

Nor do we believe that any of Mr. Smith's friends are so insane that they would have followed a course differing at all from his had they been in his place. Whatever they may do at home, they would not waste their time and the time of the country in Congress by insisting that Slavery, being immeral, can have no legal existence any where; that, having no legal existence, it can only be treated as a crime; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to put an end to it everywhere within the States and Territories of the Uni'ed States. There is something so absurd in such a statement that any sober man might shrink from making it in a grave public assembly. Still, this party does at home advocate these extreme doctrines; and it is precisely because they are so extreme, and their absurdity so palpable, that the party, which was always next to nothing in numbers, is now rapidly thinning out to a vanishing point.

If there be one thing which the Anglo-Sexon mind respects and cherishes, next to Protestantism, it is law. Slavery, wicked as it is, feelish as it is, extravagant as it is, base as it is, cruel as it is, pernicious as it is, morally, mechanically, materially, politically, economically, intellectually, religiously, in every possible human relation, is yet, notwithstanding all this, held to be by the people of this country legal in the States where it exists. A large majority of the people of the North hate, detest, loathe it. They would be glad if the country could be rid of it. To that erd they are willing to labor. To that end they are ready to spend and be spent. Their opinion of it comes from religious faith from moral sentiment, from intellectual conviction; but nevertheless they know they are bound by a compact, and that wherever Slavery exists under State law it is as much beyond their reach by any interference of legislation as the Slavery of Cuba or Brazil is beyoud the jurisdiction of Congress.

This class of persons, the most intelligent, the most virtuous, the most quiet, and by far the most respectable part of the community, have stamped their condemnation upon Slavery, and acted is accordance with their moral convictions, by creating the Republican party. The Republican party proposes to circumscribe Slavery by prohibiting it n the Territories, which its members believe they have the right to do. They mean to keep it out of the Territories, because they believe it to be a very bad thing. But they do not propose to meddle with it by legislation in the States. For that, they acknowledge, and not only acknowledge, but maintain, they are prohibited from doing by the constitutional compact. Of course, they know that the moral influence of a party based upon its love of freedom, and determined that the free, virgin soil of the territory shall be held sacred from the footsteps of a slave, must do its appointed work; that the moment such a party shall cross the line that divides the Slave and Free States, and take its place in the citadel of the Federal Government, that mement, a strength, hitherto unknown to themselves, will be given to that large class of whites at the South who hate Slavery because it has oppressed them, and they will begin, in good earnest, the is there it should be fought. Those who maintain it by law may destroy it by law, but we of other States can have no share in that work. The Republicans once in power, the extension of Slavery into the Territories will be no longer a question; and the agitation of the subject at the North, at least as one that concerns the politics of the country, will be quieted. The Anti-Slavery party of the South, strengthened by a Republican triumph, will then take such action as they may find proper. It is these practical measures and results, which commend themselves to the common sense of the people, and that have rendered more and more apparent the absurdity and impracticability of those ultra measures, which grow so often out of the impatience which cannot wait the slow but certain workings of general law. Mr. Smith need not despair. The cause of Liberty will not have suffered if even he should not have a solitary vote for President.

THE DEGRADATION OF DOUGLAS.

The humiliations to which Mr. Douglas is now eing subjected, and the penances he is compelled to perform, are striking proofs that retribution, though sometimes tardy in its steps, is sure to fi nally overtake offenders against the right and the true. For instance, he is now perambulating the country, and deprecating Slavery agitation, to every crowd that he can get to listen to him. And yet, by his repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and his support of the Kansas policy of Pierce, he did more to arouse and inflame this agitation than any other man in the Union. The demon of discord. let loose by his own hand, being now about to deyour him, he is making frantic but fruitless efforts to drive it back to its den. He is trying to persuade the people to adopt his Janus-faced dogma of "non-intervention for the Territories," and is blatant in defense of the policy of letting the inhabitants thereof have Slavery or not as they may please. And yet, no man in either House of Congress, and no dweller either North or South of Mason and Dixon's line, so unflinchingly sustained the efforts of the Pierce Administration to force Slavery upon Kansas as he, while the anathemas he hurled against her citizens for resisting those efforts [were unequaled in bitterness and malignity. The wrongs he then inflicted upon her people having recoiled upon his own head, he is now striving to avert the wrath which every honest man would rain down upon him, by brawling about the beauties of Popular Sovereignty and the right of self-government. For four years after passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he vaumed it on all occasions as the crowning glory of his public life. But now, in his stump harangues, while struggling to save himself frem perdition by formir g alliances with those who

achievement. His virtual repudiation of this chapter of his biography, so soon after it was written. is a crushing proof of the dire dilemma that has at length comeshed him. A scarcely less striking evidence of the low estate into which he has fallen, is his steeping to play the once respectable, but now ridiculous Union-saving rôle, in company with a set of worn-out supercumeraries. He, a star actor, in the higher walks of tragedy, on the metropolitan boards, finds himself wandering through the provinces, with a band of strolling players at his beels, trying to frighten a few pervous old gentle nen, by going into mock heroics over an "imperiled Union." The time is not remote when the bold, bad man who blotted out the Missouri Compromise line, and defied the indignation of Kansas, and drove the country to the verge of civil war by attempting to plant Slavery upon the soil of that Territory, would have scorned to play this wretched farce along with such threadbare charlatans as James Brooks and Washington Hant. Mr. Douglas was once the leader, not to say the idol, of the Democratic party, and especially of its ultra Southern wing. He boasted of the orthodoxy of his faith. He held no fellowship with his foes. He was one of the most excusive and vindictive of partisans. He dealt with his opponents only at the sword's point. He hated Whigs. He despised Krow-Nothings. But now, the contemner of Henry Clay and his principles goes from State to State, chaffering with huckstering politicians, whese only merit is that they formerly followed the fortunes of the great Whig Chief, or have since been inducted into the mysteries of "the American Order." These degrading make-shifts of a once bold po-

litical leader; these doublings and twistings of hunted rebel, prove,

1. That Mr. Douglas has abandoned all hopes of success in the pending struggle for the Presidency. 2. That he e ther regards the old-fashi ned Democratic party as utterly exploded, or, if in existence, and destined to ride out the present storm, that he is outside of its pale, and therefore the party is dead to him.

3. That he is aiming to get up a new party, hos tile both to the Demecratic and Republican organizations, and place himself at its head.

Finally, whether he has any clear conception of whither he is driving, or, like a drowning man, is merely catching at every plank that floats past him, one thing is certain-the retribution which has at length overtaken him, and is hurling him headleng to political perdition, will constitute one of the most instructive and terrible chapters in American politics.

HISTORY CORRECTED. In his speech before the Republican State Con

vention of Massachusetts, delivered at Worcester on Wednesday, the Hon. Charles Summer said that though the invention of what is called Popular Sovereignty is attributed to Mr. Douglas, its paternity really belongs to G-n. Cass, who first put it forth in his Nicholson letter in 1848. In this Mr. Sumner adopts the claim of Gen. Cass himself. though he does not give the earliest date at which the General fixes his pretended discovery. According to a letter of Gen. Cass to a friend of his dated at Detroit in August 1855, he first publicly announced this famous doctrine in an article in The Globe of March 1, 1832. This, however, is stretching the point entirely too far; no doubt a smart dialectician might, by proper effort, reason a glimmering of Popular Sovereignty out of that article; but the idea does not appear at that time to have had anything like a distinct existence in the mind of its idustrious author.

Anther claimant of this invention is the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, who formally asserted his pretensions at a public dinter in this city, in June, 1850, when he said that he had embodied the principle in some r. solutions which he offered in the United States Senate in December, 1847. But in our judgment, neither Ger. Cass, nor Mr. Dickinson, nor yet Mr. Douglas, is justly entitled to the credit, such as it may be, of originating the doctrine of Squatter sovereignty as the proper way of governing the Territories. The real author of that doctrine is Mr. ISAAC BUTTS of Rochester, the editor of The Union and Advertiser. Mr. Butts first stated it in February, 1847, a year and a half before the Nichelsen letter; and stated it then with a force and positiveness which Gen. Cass was far from desiring to emulate when he sat down to write that famous

-The subject is perhaps not one of very great consequence in itself; the great fact about Squatter Sovereignty is its connection with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the jugglery of its pretended application in the organization of Kansus and Nebraska. Nevertheless, it is best to be accurate even with the subordinate facts of history; and we have accordingly taken the pains to set this matter right before the public.

THE PRINCE AT THE SOUTH, A number of "the principal Southern gentlement

sojourning in this city" are at the present time occupied with the consideration of a scheme for getting the Prince of Wales to visit the States of which they are the representatives. In consideration, perhaps, of an eminent service recently rendered by a suppy cavailer to one very dear to the Editor of that journal at Nisgara Falls, The N. Y. Herald has enlisted itself in the good cause, and u ges the visit in order that Albert Edward may have an opportunity of studying what will be to him a novel phase of social and political existence, and of ascertaining for himself what estimate is to be placed upon the cant of Exeter Hall in regard to what pharisaical Abolitionists denounce as the 'sum of all villainies."

We trust that in fulfilling the desire of the principal Southern gentlemen" and of their grateful advocate, His Royal Highness will change the original programme of his journeyings on this continent. Incognito, he cannot certainly have an agreeable study of "what will be to him a novel phase of social and political existence," while under the guardianship of wealthy planters, jovial overseers, and sharp-witted slave-dealers, he could not fail to derive the fairest impressions of life in the South. Whereas, "the " bright eyes and beaming smiles of our South-"ern belles" would attend the grand march of royalty, the pilgrimage of the simple English youth, who wes to see his fellow creatures happy, might be followed by unpleasant sights and sounds. It deed, in the course of his wanderings, Albert Edward might stumble upon one of those ovations which cannot be inspiriting, except to these who are accustomed to them-the burning of a negro.

Preperly escorted, however, we can think of no place of resort possessing more genuine attraction for the intelligent tourist than the Southern country. The populous and bustling cities, the neat and flourishing tural districts, the elegant residences that it would not be improper for him to inform

ought, in accordance with his principles, to have a faint allusion, or wholly ignores this once-lauded of statesmen famous in modern history—that for instance of the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens - the universal evidences of thrift and refined culture, would at once edify and delight the appreciative and warm-hearted visitor. Of all the States balow the line of Mason and Dixon, we should at present give the preference in point of the time and duration of the Prince's visit to Texas, which is in precisely that condition of tranquisity and presperity which is most favorable to the offices of hospitality, and which, at the same time, most offectually rejutes the " cant of Exeter Hali" in ragard to the peculiar institution.

> In seasons of political excitement example is contagious, and particularly a good example. Few men love knavery for its own sake, and public virtue is always popular. The man who sacrifices his personal prejudices or his political proclivities to a principle, is sure of applause, though he may often be surprised to find that that has won approbation from his fellows which he feared would win him nothing but abuse.

The tricksters who have planned the confusion in this State between the Douglas and the Bell parties, will find that these truisms are truisms indeed. Their right to make a fair and open bar. gain, nobody disputes; but a bargain intended only to cheat the honest voter into giving his vote where he did not mean it should go, will recoil upon the heads of those who made it. They are like the Irishman, who, when walking upon the banks of the Shannon, saw a salmon in the river beside him, and attempted to strike him with the snath of the seythe which be carried over his shoulder. He forgot the sharp is strument at the back of his neck, and as he struck at the salmon, instead of catching a fish he beheaded a man. The Bell and Everett party icstead of bringing something to land, is watching-if we may be pardoned a buil which is appropos to the story-itsown head as it floats down stream. They are disgusting their own friends by their

own clumsy knavery. Already one of their electors Mr. Edward Huntington, has withdrawn his name from the electoral ticket, and avows his purpose of giving his support to the Republican candidates. The second remarkable defection is that of Mr. Wm. E. Dodge of this city, who presided, a few menths ago, at alarge Union Meeting in the Cooper Institute. His old associates take it sorely to heart, for they cherished the name and the influence of an upright man and a distinguished merchant. The public naturally hears most of these shining examples, because these men were personally involved with those who attempted to deceive them. But there are thousands of others who will follow their example; thousands who, disgusted with the trick that it is attempted to play upon them, will never consent that their votes shall be transferred to a party for which they have neither sympathy nor respect.

It is all in vain for The Express to pooh-pooh the question which every sensible man in the State is asking with reference to the Electoral ticket nominsted by the Confusionists at Syracuse. Is that ticket all for Douglas ? So it would appear from the fact that it was nominated by a Douglas State Convention, without any stipulation (at least the Hon. W. Hunt says so) that any of the pers us whose names are on it should be at liberty to rote for any other Presidential candidate. Is it partly for Douglas and partly for Bell ? The Expresseays itis; Mr. Huntsays he "believes" it is; and no mamber of the Douglas State Committee has yet ventured to deny either the allegation or the belief, though Mr. McMaster and Mr. Ottendorfer repudiate both. Perhaps, however, as, according to Hunt, there was no stipulation releasing the Electors from the obligation of voting for the candidates of the Convention by which they were nominated, the Committee think there is no need of any denial. Thus the case stands: contradictory assertions on both sides; universal doubt and distrust; and not a word of frank and intelligible explanation from any quarter-nothing but the slang of The Express and the twaddle of the intrigue would do well to understand that the people will be thoroughly informed with regard to it. A transaction of such a nature cannot be kept a secret, and they wildo well to make a clean breast of it, before the truth is extorted from their lips.

The Courier and Enquirer declares its belief that Kent, Ogden, and their associates will vote for "Bell and Everett if elected." The Courier is, then, convinced that it is the Douglas men who are to be cheated into voting for the Know-Nothings, against whom they have hitherto waged a warfare so bitter and merciless. But The Courier should remember that among those whom it calls the associates of Messrs Kent and Ogden are at least two wholbecame thorough Douglasites some time ago, and who have ever since voted the Democratic ticket. We refer to Mr. James Kidd of Albany, and Mr. H. H. Ross of Essex. Nobody can suptose that under any circumstances they will vote for anybody but Douglas; and yet they are counted among these Bell-Everett Electors. It is humbug all round.

That emir ent political Confidence Man, the Hou. W. Hunt, says that " he feels morally certain" that the ten disputed electors will, "if elected, cast "their votes for Bell and Everett." Does Mr. Hunt's moral certainty extend to Mr. James Kidd and Mr. H. H. Ross? They have both been Douglas Democrats of late, and what reason has the Confidence Man for saying they will ever vote for Bell and Everett? Perhaps they have given assurances to that effect. If so, will somebody prove it by producing their letters? These are times when the word of a politician is greatly strengthened by the confirmation of written docu-

Be sure the pleasure is as great Of being obested as to chest."

On this great principle the Confusion electoral ticket was formed at Syracuse. On this principle the political Confidence Men commend it to their followers. If they can make the Douglas men vote for Know-Nothings and the Union men vote for Douglasites, all under false pretenses, they will be perfectly happy. But there is one difficulty in the way; the people dent like being cheated, and they are insisting on knowing the truth, the whole ruth, and nothing but the truth in the premises. The enterprise of the cheaters threatens to prove a

It is said that the ten amphibious electors on the Confusion ticket, were nominated by the Douglas Convention without any stipulation or cordition, and that accordingly they are free to vote for whom they think best. That being the case, we respectfully suggest to the Hon. William Kent,